## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

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- 1. A method of determining whether an individual has thrombocytopenia or is at risk for developing thrombocytopenia as a result of GPIIb-IIIa receptor antagonist treatment, the method comprising
  - a. obtaining a sample comprising at least serum or plasma from the individual and platelets;
  - b. adding a GPIIb-IIIa receptor antagonist to the sample to form an antagonist mixture:
  - c. adding a submaximal concentration of platelet agonist to the antagonist mixture to form an assay solution; and
- d. assaying platelet activation in the assay solution;
  wherein, an increase in platelet activation in the assay solution compared to a
  reference indicates that the individual has thrombocytopenia or is at risk for
  developing thrombocytopenia as a result of GPIIb-IIIa receptor antagonist treatment.
- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the sample comprises whole blood from the individual.
  - 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the sample comprises serum or plasma from the individual and platelets from an ABO-compatible donor
- 4. The method of claim 1, further comprising adding a CD32 blocking antibody prior to step a, wherein after carrying out steps a-d, a reduction in the increase in platelet activation compared to performing the method without the CD32 blocking antibody indicates the presence of pathologic anti-platelet antibodies in the sample.
- 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the sample is from a human and increased platelet activation indicates that the human is at risk for developing thrombocytopenia or thrombotic complications.
  - 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the platelet agonist is adenosine diphosphate (ADP), thrombin receptor activating peptide (TRAP), iso-TRAP, or collagen.

- 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the GPIIb-IIIa receptor antagonist is abciximab, eptifibatide, or tirofiban.
- 8. The method of claim 1, wherein platelet activation is assayed by detecting a level of platelet surface P-selectin, phosphatidylserine, or leukocyte-platelet aggregates.

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- 9. The method of claim 8, wherein flow cytometry is used to detect the level of P-selectin, phosphatidylserine, or leukocyte-platelet aggregates in the assay solution.
- 10. The method of claim 1, wherein flow cytometry is used to assay platelet activation in the assay solution.
- 11. The method of claim 1, wherein a reagent used to detect platelet activation is added to the sample prior to adding the GPIIb-IIIa antagonist to the sample (step b).
  - 12. The method of claim 1, wherein a reagent used to detect platelet activation is added to the antagonist mixture before the platelet agonist is added to the antagonist mixture.
- 13. The method of claim 1, wherein a reagent used to detect platelet activation is added to the sample with the GPIIb-IIIa antagonist or to the antagonist mixture with the platelet agonist.
- 14. The method of claim 1, wherein the method includes the step of determining the FcγRII
   genotype of platelets used in the assay.
  - 15. The method of claim 14, wherein the platelets are from the subject.
  - 16. The method of claim 14, wherein the platelets are from a donor.